

## By City Heads

# Negro Shift In Fire Dept. 9-9-49 Approved

Fire Chief Joseph F. Mayhew yesterday was given the Commissioners' go-ahead to transfer about 34 Negro firemen from the department's two all-Negro companies to units under white officers.

Of the 908 men in the municipal Fire Department, 74 are Negroes. The policy change, Mayhew explained, was a move to bolster the Fire Department's understaffed white companies and to cut down on the two overmanned Negro units—Engine Companies 4 and 27.

## Already Had Authority

He said the shift was not a trend toward breaking down segregation in the Fire Department, since the white firemen in the companies to which the Negroes would be assigned will be transferred to other understaffed white companies.

It was pointed out at the District Building that Mayhew has the authority to put his personnel policy change into effect, but wanted to receive the Commissioner's "acquiescence" before going ahead.

In an explanatory report, Mayhew told the city heads:

"A complete study of the problem indicates from a strictly administrative point of view that complete integration of Negro and white personnel would be most economical."

After the Fire Chief left the Commissioner's meeting, reporters asked him if he intended to follow such a course in the future.

Mayhew replied: "No. Period."

Former Fire Chief Clement Murphy, before his retirement two months ago, had disclosed plans to eliminate segregation in engine and truck companies.

Mayhew said he planned to leave all Negro officers in the two all-Negro companies. Only privates would be affected by the shift.

## 34 To Be Shifted

Due to overmanning in the Negro units, more than half of the excess personnel has been dispatched to fire prevention, building inspection and other incidental

assignments, Mayhew said.

The regular strength of an engine company is 16 firemen. Truck companies have 18 men. The two Negro companies now have a total of 74 men, or an excess of 42.

Mayhew said he will transfer only about 34 of the 42 to another truck company and one engine company, but has not decided which ones they will be.

# Jim Crow Units To Remain in Washington's Fire Department

WASHINGTON—Admitting that the "complete integration of Negro and white firemen would be most economical" from an administrative point of view, Fire Chief Joseph A. Mayhew nevertheless refused to move for an end to racial segregation in the District's Fire Department.

Mayhew told the District Commissioner he will transfer excess colored personnel from the department's two over-staffed Jim Crow fire companies to units where they will serve under white officers.

Previously all of the District Negro firemen have been relegated to two all-Negro companies serving under Negro officers.

The Fire Chief told the Commissioners there is no question but that the most efficient solution to the existing inequities in assignment of firemen would be a top-to-bottom integration of the fire-fighting organization along non-racial lines.

But asked directly whether he planned integration of the department, except to place colored privates under white officers, the chief answered bluntly: "No. Period."

While the decision was one which Chief Mayhew could make on his own authority, the Commissioners indicated they approved of the plan.

# POLICE FORCE OFFERS CAREER FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Exam-Gray was prohibition officer in the nations will soon be given by the Ci-Municipal court of Washington back vil Service commission to women in 1914.

who are interested in securing jobs on the Metropolitan Police force.

This announcement came soon after the Women's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, had released a study on "The Outlook for Women in Police Work."

The study revealed that an increasing future use of policewomen's services seem likely, not only because available statistics indicate steady growth in this field over a number of years, but also because there is increasing recognition of a need for police participation in community preventive and protective programs.

There were more than 2,000 women employed as police, marshals and sheriffs in 1940, according to this report. This doubled the number thus employed 30 years ago. For all policemen, sheriffs and marshals taken together the rate of increase from 1930 to 1940 was greater for women law enforcement officers than that for men; but in spite of this apparent growth, less than two percent of the nation's 172,000 law enforcement officers are women.

The study shows that the first woman was employed in the protective service occupation in 1893 in Chicago where she served as patrolman. In 1905 a woman was assigned to work with girls and women in Portland, Ore., at the time of Lewis and Clark exposition.

The Women's bureau stated that as far as they could determine the first Negro to be appointed as policewoman was in Washington, D. in 1919. But other research has shown that Sadie Black Hamilton, a Negro woman, served as prohibition officer in juvenile court of Allegheny county, Penna., as early as 1909; and that another woman, Eula Ross



# Firemen Win Important Round In Fight For Jobs

NEW YORK—It was announced at the International Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen by A. Phillip Randolph, chairman, that on Monday, June 27, the United States Supreme Court granted petition for a Writ of Certiorari or the right to review a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia which handed down a decision to stay the Preliminary Injunction of Judge Holtzoff, designed to abolish discrimination against colored locomotive firemen on the railroads.

This Preliminary Injunction was granted the colored locomotive firemen of the Provisional Committee in 1948, but has run this long course pending action by the United States Supreme Court on the Petition for the writ of review.

While the Supreme Court decision does not reinstate the Preliminary Injunction granted by Judge Alexander Holtzoff, the fact is that the case will be reviewed in its entirety by the Supreme Court sometime this fall and it will hasten the day when this case will be finally settled and colored locomotive firemen will exert their rights to jobs according to their seniority.

Officers and members of the Provisional Committee were quite jubilant over this significant and far-reaching victory, but according to Mr. Randolph, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, "we have no illusions about the question of prosecuting this fight to a final and complete and victorious decision. The fight is not yet won, but we are on our way."

"Up-to-date the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen," according to Mr. Randolph, "has spent thousands of dollars fighting the battles of the colored locomotive firemen and will continue to press the case until a decisive conclusion is reached."

Attorneys in the case are Henry Epstein, General Counsel, of New York, Joseph L. Rauh, Irving J. Levy and Mitchell J. Cooper of the firm of Rauh and Levy of Washington, D. C.



REVIEWING  
Atlanta, Ga.  
THE  
Daily World  
News  
June 11-1-49  
BY WILLIAM GORDON

## The Vanishing Negro Fireman

ACCORDING TO Malcolm Ross, author of "All Manner of Men", the men who help to man our trains, composing the great network of our gaint transportation system, are found to be the most efficient and the most courteous of all labor groups. Yet in the case of the Big Four Brotherhoods, including the firemen and trainmen have been found to be a most unreasonable segment of our great working force.

In regard to Negroes, already holding jobs with the many railroads in this country, and those seeking employment, the Brotherhoods have served as a concerted block against both upgrading and further employment among race members.

Ever since their advent upon the American labor scene, back in 1863, a vicious and monopolistic attitude has prevailed in regard to Negroes.

Both world wars have served as very little help in breaking down this pattern of discrimination, practiced by this labor organization.

Job discrimination on the part of employers has not always been the case in the exclusion of Negroes from job opportunities. Labor Unions themselves have long maintained a policy to accept Negroes into their organizations only when they had no other alternative, and the Brotherhoods are among the last to arrive at this point.

During World War I, the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads took the initiative to hire a few Negro firemen to carry them over the emergency period. Upon learning that the railroads had planned to hire Negroes, the big chiefs of the Brotherhoods sent out warnings to their members asking them to refuse to work besides Negroes and even threatened the railroad with a strike in the event the company carried out its intended hiring policy.

In its efforts to prohibit Negroes from gaining a stronghold in the railway unions, during World War II, the Brotherhood of Locomotive

It is a known principle among the firemen and other brotherhoods that no Negroes are being hired to take the place of those being eliminated by death and retirement. They refuse to recognize the seniority rights of Negroes in the unions and in cases where bargaining has taken place, Negroes have had absolutely no voice.

What puzzles most rational-minded people today is how such a practice can continue to prevail in the midst of our democracy. If the Railway Labor Act had very little remedy for the situation, something else should be done to eliminate this evil from our labor scene.

If it should be known that Negroes who have long worked on the railroads are rapidly vanishing from the midst of a nice income group. When Negroes lose their rights to decent paying jobs, such tends to

Firemen put out a strike ballot to prohibit the hiring of additional Negro firemen on the Atlantic Coast Line. Negroes had been working for the Coast Line ever since its beginning. The Coast Line went about hiring more whites during the war. The last Negro to be hired by the railroad up to this time dates back to 1929. According to official reports, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad has refused to hire a single Negro fireman since 1923. This is due to a blanket agreement which the big four brotherhoods had forced the Frisco to sign under a strike threat not to hire any more Negro firemen or brakemen.

World War II brought about no changes in regard to the attitudes of the Big Four Brotherhoods. When approached in regard to the hiring Negro firemen or brakemen during the war emergency on the Southern Division from Memphis, to Birmingham, where they have been in scattering numbers since 1894, the Brotherhoods were opposed.

Down through the years the Brotherhoods have waged a war against Negroes being hired in the railroads as firemen and brakemen, and if the present procedure as practiced by the unions, continued to prevail, it will only be a matter of time when the entire force of Negro trainmen be removed from the scene of the railroad.



When the Philadelphia Fire Bureau scuttled its jim-crow policy last month, some leaders were afraid that for various reasons not very many colored men would apply for transfers to other companies. This fear proved groundless, however. The men jumped at the opportunity for assignment near home.

On the whole, the men say they have no complaint and are enjoying the experience. Some of them have run up against problems which they expected and are solving in their own way.

#### Antagonism Sensed

One of them said he sensed antagonism in a couple of his new co-workers the first day he reported for duty. The third day a rather nasty crack was made, not directly at him, but loud enough for him to hear.

"I wanted to offer him out in the street," the colored smoke eater said, "but I held my temper and ignored the remark. Everybody else had been extremely nice and I figured I would be doing just what these two guys wanted if I started something."

Later on he overheard some of the other firemen tell the two die-hards they'd have to take on the whole company if another such crack was made.



# Second Negro Fire Company Is Formed Here



The great demand for firemen in order to relieve the terrific pressure on the department with the shorter hours led to the second all-colored fire company. The new company will be located at Kennerly and Whittier avenues in Engine House No. 10.

The staff will be made up of William Grady, D. C. Daniels, C. Hughes, Earl Scales, and Kenneth Elazier, who are all new members of the department. Those transferred from the old house were J. Shackelford, R. Turner, Lawrence Wisdom, B. Richee, F. Cook, J. Scott and Sidney Thompson. Robert Turner and Lawrence Wisdom are rated as drivers for the new company.

Above are four of the new city firemen assigned to Engine House No. 10 at Kennerly and Whittier street. From left to right are Capt. Lawrence Hipper, Frank Cooke, D. C. Daniels, Bruce Richee, Jesse Shackelford, Battalion Chief, Robert W. Quenlivan.

—Staff Photo



# Something Unusual in Dixie

*Corner Oct. 10. 29. 49 Pittsburgh*



Patrolman James Washington, third from left, receives a citation for meritorious service as the outstanding police officer of the month on the Miami (Fla.) police force. Chief Walter E. Headley makes the presentation. Washington is the first Negro officer in Miami to be thus honored, and the award came in recognition of extreme bravery during the performance of duty in making an arrest.—Diaz Photo.



SIXTY-TWO CITIES and towns in 12 Southern states now employ 301 uniformed Negro policemen, 33 Negro plainclothesmen and seven Negro police women.

The capitals of all Southern states except Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky now use Negro police. More cities and towns in Florida use Negro police than in any other Southern state—14 in all.

## Alabama Press

### Negro Policemen In The South

(From The Montgomery Examiner)

A serious blight in Southern cities—Montgomery among them—is the high rate of crime among Negroes. Cause and cure of this situation is complicated, but it is interesting to note that an increasing number of Southern municipalities are employing Negro policemen in their Negro residential areas as one means of getting at the problem.

A recent study by the Southern Regional Council shows cities in 12 Southern states now employ 301 Negro uniformed policemen, 33 plainclothesmen and seven police women.

Dothan is the only Alabama city listed. Gulfport is the only Mississippi city, but in Georgia there are Atlanta, Macon and Savannah, and in Tennessee the Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville.

Reports indicate that the use of carefully chosen Negro policemen is achieving excellent results in the reduction of crime. The experience of these other leading cities deserves study.

### 62 Southern Cities

A group of Negro civic and fraternal organizations in Montgomery has filed a memorandum with the City Commission showing the growing number of Southern cities that have added Negroes to their police forces and suggesting that it be considered here.

It is seen that the armed forces make use of Negroes and it is believed that Negro policemen in Negro districts aids to law enforcement.

The group submitted these figures to show the trend in other Southern cities.

Year	States	Cities	Uniformed Policemen	Plain Clothes	Wom- en
1947	10	41	196	25	7
1948	11	54	248	23	8
1949	12	62	301	33	7

The memorandum contained this statement by the chief of police of Charlotte, N. C.

"These men have proven efficient and have done satisfactory work as law enforcement officers in the areas to which they are assigned . . . We have noticed

improvement in the areas in which these men are assigned to patrol, and their services are appreciated by the law abiding Negro citizens . . ."



# NEGRO POLICEMEN MOUNT NEW PATROL CARS TODAY

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Another milestone in the career of Atlanta's Negro policemen will be a matter of public record today when the eight-man patrol force begin rotating duties in two newly-purchased police patrol cars.

In a daily departmental office memorandum issued Tuesday afternoon, Chief Herbert T. Jenkins of the Atlanta Police Department made a simple announcement that had a dramatic import:

"Effective October 12 — cars 13 and 21 will be operated by Negro police from 5 p. m. to 1 a. m. every day except Sunday."

The historic and unprecedented announcement was made without ceremony or fanfare at the headquarters of the city police precinct approximately 18 months after eight Negroes, dohned in immaculate blue police uniforms with glittering silver badges affixed thereto, assembled at their Butler Street Precinct station and began an active tour of duty.

Chief Jenkins, who delivered the initial charge and told the policemen, "You are going to be a success," told newsmen that in addition to assigning squad car duty to the Negro policemen, he has created an Accident Prevention and Investigation Squad which will operate four patrol cars to help direct traffic and reduce accidents in the Atlanta Area.

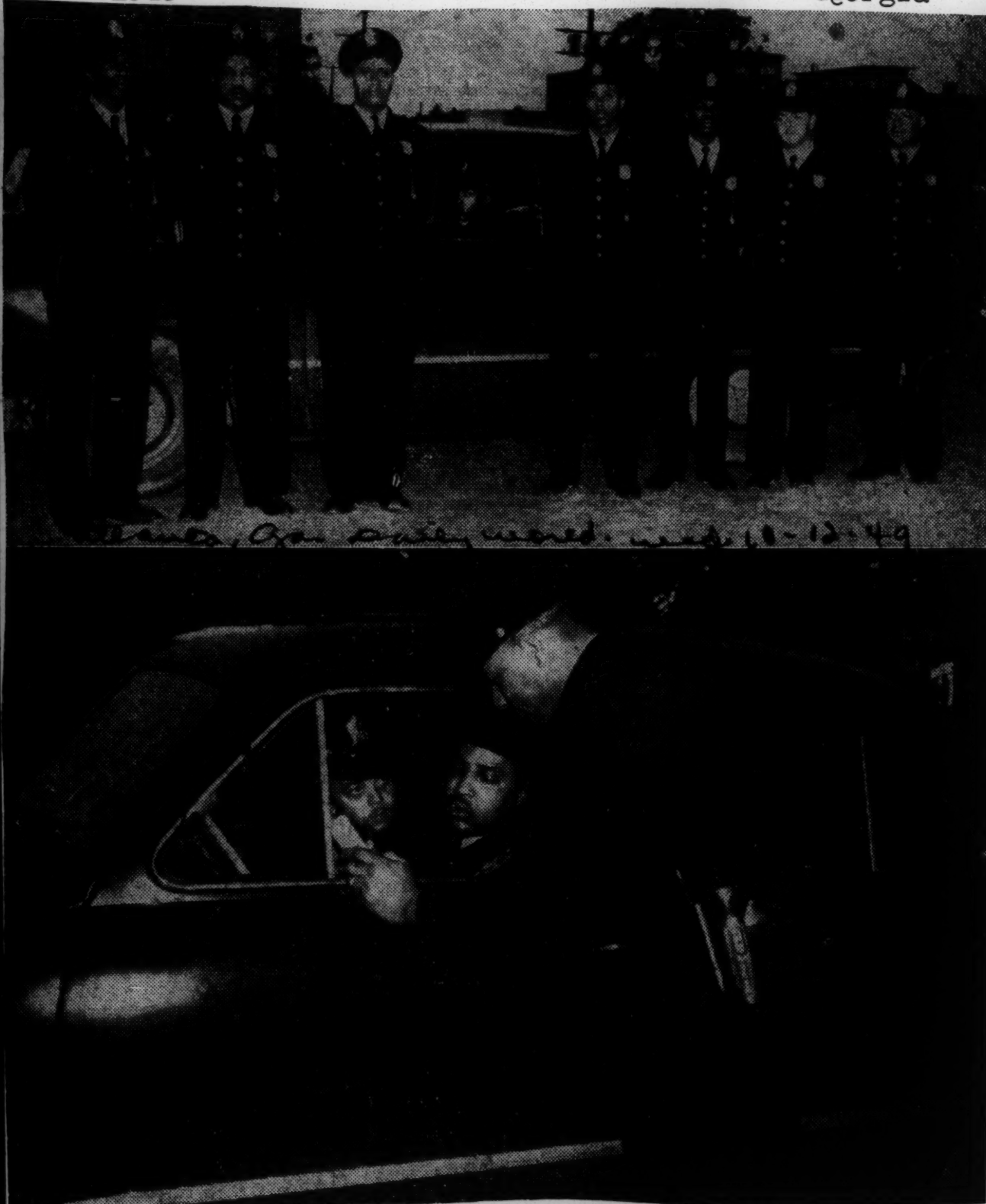
Territory to be patrolled by Negro police on squad car duty include the following boundaries:

Car Number 21 will have patrol duty on Simpson Street at the City limits to Ashby Streets, to North Avenue, to Magnolia Street, to Elliott Street, to Nelson Street, to Walker Street, to Peters Street, to Leonard Street, to West End Ave., to Ashby Street, to West View Drive, to the railroad and to the city limits.

Car number 13 will patrol the territory that includes North Avenue and Piedmont Street, the Georgia railroad, Southern railroad belt line, Highland Avenue, Parkway Drive, Pine Street, and Hunt Street.

Sgt. E. B. Brooks will have direct command over the eight-man patrol division.

The present complement includes Officers Claude Dixon, Henry Hooks, John Hudson, Johnnie P. Jones, Ernest Lyons, Robert McKibbens, James McKinney and Willard Strickland.



**ANOTHER FIRST** — Atlanta Negro policemen will begin rotating assignments today in two newly-purchased police patrol cars. Shown in the patrol car are officers Henry Hooks (with telephone) and Ernest Lyons. Patrolman J. P. Jones (standing) checks a report with the patrol car officers. In another scene Officer Claude Dixon (in car) is flank-

ed by the entire patrol force. They are, left to right, Robert McKibben, Ernest Lyons, Willard Strickland, James McKinney, John Hudson, Henry Hooks and J. P. Jones. — (Adairs Photos).



## "Must Respect Colored Officers," Judge Sellers Tells Defendants

Judge Sellers told a crowded courtroom Saturday morning that "Colored people have not been giving proper respect to the Colored Officers and this Court intends to see that they are accorded to respect and courtesy."

He was speaking directly to three defendants, Vivian Clemmons, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gwin, of Orange Mound, who had been arrested Friday night on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest by Officers Peoples and Nelson New.

Court testimony disclosed the fact that Miss Clemmons had been involved in a fight with another young woman and finally the officers had placed both women under arrest. When they were placed in the squad car, the women began fighting again and Miss Clemmon's sister, Mrs. Arbura Gwin had walked up to the car to admonish her sister to be quiet.

The defendant allege that one of the officers struck Mrs. Gwin with a black jack and her husband who was standing near asked them not to hit his wife because she was still under care of a doctor for her head.

Peoples and New told the court at that point that Mrs. Gwin had been opening the door of the police car attempting to interfere in their making the arrest of her sister. They pushed her away from the door and her husband is reported to have struck the officer in the face with his fist, the court was informed still under.

Mr. Gwin who appeared in court with his head swollen and covered with iodine said that he was only trying to protect his wife when he asked the officer not to strike her. But when the officer used the blackjack on him twice he said he had struck him with his fist. The officer then fired a shot from his revolver.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwin were placed in the Squad Car with the two women and taken to Police Headquarters where they were released under bond for their appearance Saturday morning in City Court.

Miss Clemmons who was first arrested also testified that she had been struck by the Police Officers and the left side of her face was noticeably swollen and puffed.

Judge Sellers fined Miss Clemmons \$50.00 and cost for disorderly conduct; Mrs. Gwin \$50 on the same charge, and her husband \$50.00 for assault and battery. The defendants were represented in court by a lawyer.

## Eight Survive Police Exams

ATLANTA—The number of Atlanta Negro police applicants had been narrowed down to eight last week, following screening of seventeen who passed the written tests. Approximately sixty took the examination.

Tests for strength, endurance and agility were given those who passed. The eight left will undergo an oral interview by a police committee.

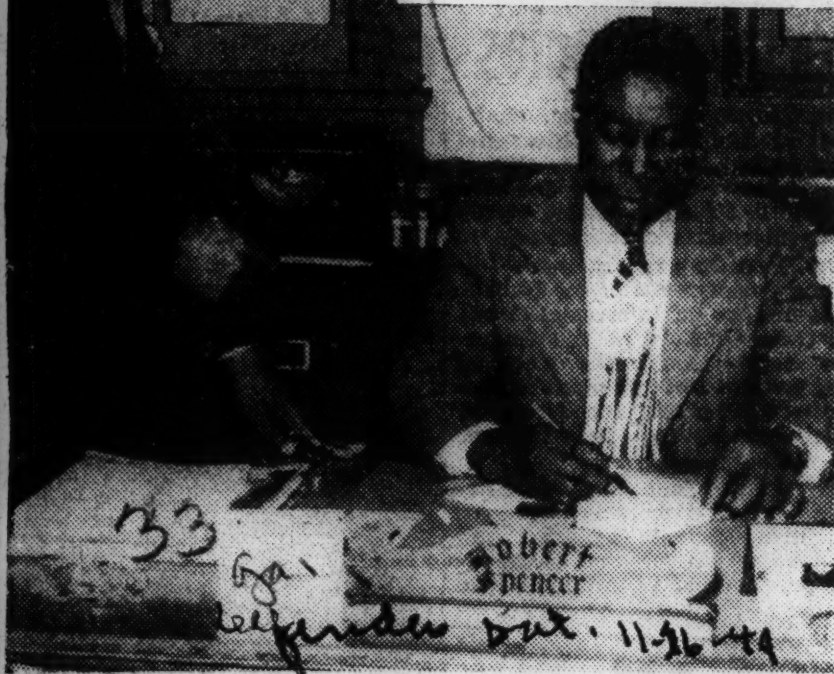
An investigation of each applicant will be made by the City Detective Bureau.



# Savannah Points Way To Justice:

*Defender, Sat. 11-26-44*

## Appoints 2nd Negro Deputy Sheriff



Deputy Sheriffs Singleton (standing) and Spencer discuss a case in Spencer's office in the Savannah Court House during a free moment. —Tolbert photo.

By MARIAN HOUSTON that he worked with several banks SAVANNAH, Ga.—Many people in this city and with the Elks Club. are unaware of the work that has Deputy Singleton who is a mem- been done by Negro lawmen hereber of the HUB Business Men's since reconstruction days. For four Club of Savannah, the Masons, and decades however only one assist-the Mutuals, stated that he is in- ed in the many court duties as a deputy sheriff. Now two Negroes court sessions so they may "see have well furnished offices in Sa- the procedure and learn more vannah's Court House. about it." He said classes from

Following the long and colorful Georgia State College come in reign of Deputy Emanuel Green, from time to time. first appointee, which ended in Deputy Singleton also stated he death in 1942 Henry Singleton Jr., believed "pressure from the 1944 was appointed deputy sheriff city election probably led to the ap- court to succeed Green and afterpointment of a second Negro four years Robert Spencer was sheriff."

added to the staff as Bailiff and Forty-six year old Deputy Sher- deputy sheriff Chatham County Sheriff Spencer says he has a Navy Superior Court. career from World War II behind

The sheriffs assignments, which him and for 22 years has been or- include arrests and serving papersganist and choir master for St. or a state wide basis, the trans-Phillip's AME church here. fer of prisoners and many otherDoesn't Smoke or Drink duties in and out of the office. While in the Navy Deputy Spen- leaves little or no time for pleas- cer said he organized a 100 voice ure but the two deputies spendchorus in Honolulu that gave con- a good deal of time busying them-certs at various hospitals. Also a selves in civic and community af- member of the HUB club. Ameri- can Legion, Veteran of Foreign

Both are Savannah born and Wars, the deputy stated he likes educated and are married but have poetry and doesn't smoke or drink, no children.

Former Bank Messenger Sheriff Singleton was appointed by Judge Alex R. McDonald in Deputy Sheriff Singleton, 52, on August, 1942, and Sheriff Spencer, his last birthday, said he began in the business world as bank mes- senger in 1912 with the Real Es- tate Bank of Savannah. He related



## Woman Policeman Gets Job Back Plus \$7,000

CHICAGO (ANP)—A local woman police officer, Inez Champion, was one of seven women who last week regained her job and was awarded \$7,000 in back pay.

The women had lost their jobs when the city passed an ordinance restricting jobs to women between the ages of 31 and 40. Police Commissioner Prendergast ordered their reinstatement after the State Appellate court upheld a December, 1947 mandamus order issued by Judge Sbarbaro.

## Job Begins Anew For Woman, 40

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# Policeman 31 Years, Quits

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)

After 31 years in the department Police Officer Guy Johnson of Wabash Avenue Station is retiring Jan. 1, with an excellent record tucked under his badge.

Officers Johnson, incidentally, will keep his star in the family, giving it to his policeman brother-in-law, Isaac Coleman, also stationed at the 5th district.

Thirty-one years ago, Johnson started his career in the Police Department with an assignment at the Kensington Station, 15th st., and Indiana ave. from there he went to the old Cottage Grove Station, 2523 Cottage Grove ave., after having asked to be transferred to a district closer to his home.

In 1931 he was sent to the Wabash Avenue Station, where after serving in various capacities, he was assigned to wagon duty, which he has held to the present date.

In many tight spots during his career, Officer Johnson has never been wounded, though at one time he shot a gun from a man's hand. Several creditable mentions and extra compensations have gone his way for his good service.

He is married to Mrs. Valeria Johnson, and, on the eve of his retirement, enjoys, as he calls it, "the best of health." 1-8-49

Illinois



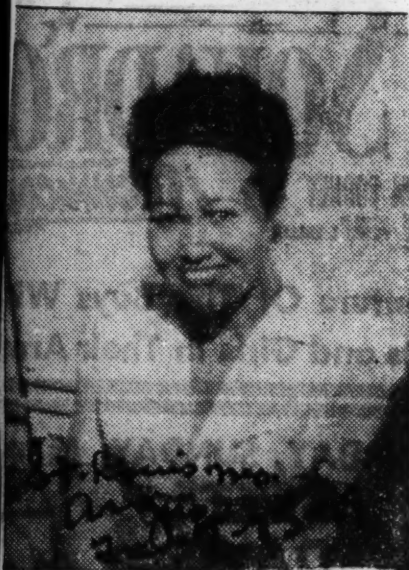
OFFICER JOHNSON







## Police Woman



MISS INEZ TAYLOR, former newspaper reporter, received her appointment to the St. Louis Police department July 1, as a policewoman assigned to the crime prevention division under Lt. Tom J. Moran.

Miss Taylor was appointed by the New Police Board which is headed by William L. Holzhausen. She will work with Miss Mary A. Wilson who has been on the force for 28 years. During that time, Miss Wilson has had two co-workers, with Miss Taylor becoming the third.

Miss Taylor, who resides at 3124a Bell avenue, replaces Miss Carter who recently resigned from the force. She has worked for some of the outstanding Negro newspapers of the St. Louis area during her newspaper career.



## Teacher, Actress to Become Lady Cops



These young women, who recently were appointed policewomen on the Newark police force, are scheduled to don uniforms shortly after the first of the year. They are Miss Martha Brent (left), a Sunday school teacher, and Mrs. Ruth Dargan, a former star of "Carmen Jones."



# Fayetteville's First Negro Policemen Sworn In

Journal and Guide - Norfolk, Va.  
Oct. 10 - 49

33 n.c.



Albert A. Banks, left, and Fred L. Truitt are shown as they were sworn in at City Hall as the first colored policemen in the City of Fayetteville, N. C. (Anders Photo)

The two men, who were sworn in on Oct. 1, will undergo a training period for ten days

under the supervision of Police Chief L. F. Worrell before being placed on active duty.

Patrolmen Grant and Graham are now working the 4 p. m. to midnight shift on patrol car duty. Their activities have been confined exclusively to Negroes.

A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grant is a 1933 graduate of Hampton Institute's school of agriculture. He is 39, married, and the father of one child. Graham, 34, served nearly four and a half years as an Army military policeman. Married and the father of three children, he worked at the local hospital before his appointment.

**Dixie City**  
**Gets First**  
**Negro Cops**

SALISBURY, N. C.—Alonzo C. Grant, Sr., formerly Rowan county farm agent, and Rayford Graham, an ex-Army M. P., were sworn in last week as the city's first Negro policemen.

Termed "an experiment in race relations," the appointments were made by City Manager S. C. McIntire on recommendation of Chief Dave Shuler, who screened the applicants listed by Negro civic or-



## Negro Officer Gets High Mark In Police School

Two Oklahoma City Negro policemen were tops in a training school class of 18, who took their final Saturday at the police station, according to Lieut. S. E. Gunn, director of the course.

Gunn, in talking with a representative of the Black Dispatch said Richard Bradford, who has only been with the department four months scored 100 percent in the examination and that Willie Savage was an outstanding student.

The police school has been running the past two weeks and forty-three subjects have been given extensive study calculated to make better and more efficient peace officers out of the enrollees.

City ordinances, criminal and traffic laws, evidence and other related subjects were some of the subjects given study during the two-week course.



33 1949

# Policemen (Alabama)

## Negro Air Policemen Are Stationed Here

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 24  
(P) — A Maxwell Field official  
today said Negro policemen have  
been authorized to work with  
Negro airmen stationed at the  
Maxwell Field Air Base.

Maj. Ellis R. Slater, provost  
marshal at the base, said the  
move is part of an effort to boost  
morale and better relations in  
Negro sections of Montgomery.

The air policeman is the Air  
Force counterpart of the Army  
military policeman.

Maj Slater spoke here at a  
meeting of the joint armed forces  
disciplinary control board of the  
Birmingham-Montgomery - Selma  
area.



## Condition Grave

Police Rookie  
Shooting  
Accidentally

Sun 3-27-49

PVT. AND MRS. WYATT ROY  
Wife accidentally shot

A 21-year-old rookie Washington policeman yesterday accidentally shot his wife, also 23, and then told fellow officers:

"If she dies, I might as well die, too. I won't have anything to live for."

He is Wyatt J. Roy, 1022 12th st. se., a policeman attached to No. 14 Precinct. His wife, Rosalie, is in critical condition at Gallinger Hospital.

According to the story, Officer Roy told Inspector Clarence Lutz, he was cleaning his .38 service revolver yesterday about 12:30 p. m. in the second floor bedroom.

Roy said he had finished cleaning the gun and was dusting off fingerprints prior to returning it to its holster when it went off. The bullet struck Mrs. Roy in the left chest, narrowly missing their 11-month-old daughter, Jacqueline, who was being held by Mrs. Roy.

## Women Cops in D.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The U. S. Capitol received its first Negro women police officers last night when the District commissioners appointed Virgie C. Thompson and Evelyn S. Patterson to the first class.

Park Police  
Discrimination  
Report Ready

An Interior Department fair employment practices board will report this week on charges of discrimination against Negro Park

police. It was learned yesterday. *Sun 3-10-49*

Interior Undersecretary Oscar Chapman revealed yesterday he set up the five-member board April 1 after hearing complaints of a delegation of Negro Park policemen.

The delegation claimed Negro personnel were denied duty in plain clothes and scout cars, certain assignments and administrative assignments.

Chairman of the investigating board is Daniel Wheeler, Interior fair employment practices officer. He said a hearing was held April 11 and a report will be made to Chapman "in the next few days."

The delegation complained also to Edward Kelly, special assistant to Superintendent of Parks Irving Root. When Kelly brought the complaint to the attention of Root, the park superintendent summoned Capt. Mark Raspberry and all Park Police corporals, sergeants and lieutenants for a conference, Kelly said.

Root told the policemen that the Interior Secretary's policy of non-discrimination was to be "carried out to the letter" and acts to the contrary would not be tolerated, Kelly said.

Kelly, who has responsibility for supervising Park police, said he has given instructions that eligible Negroes be given first crack at the next scout car assignments. He said, however, he has found Negroes are given plainclothes duty and administrative as well as traffic assignments.

Orders End  
D. C. Park  
Police Bias

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary Julius A. Krug has ordered the National Capital Park Police to "eliminate discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin in all its personnel actions."

Krug directed that Negroes be assigned to cruiser cars on a rotation basis and also given permanent assignments as plain-clothesmen.

The Interior Secretary acted on orders based on the findings of a five-man committee of Interior officials, headed by Dan H. Wheeler, following complaints of segregation and discrimination by several Negro officers.

## Policemen (D. C.)

Probing the Negro officers' chief gripe, the committee held a hearing on April 11 after which they announced that discrimination "clearly" existed in assignments to cruiser duty. *4-11-49*

Although 13 of the 113 Park policemen are Negroes, no Negro officers had been assigned to cruiser duty, or relief duty since 1945, Negro officers complained.

## Dies 19 Days After Appointment



Fred Stanford, who was fatally stricken 19 days after he assumed his appointment as a U. S. Capitol policeman, is shown above in the center as he appeared a short time before his death. He was buried April 4 at Southern Mission Baptist Church.

Stanford is shown with Congressman John B. Sullivan (right) who appointed him, and A. Oliver Thornton (left) first deputy in the Recorder of Deeds office, both St. Louisans.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Maude Dickens Stanford and two children, Joyce, age 5, and Joan, 2, and a brother, Patrolman Clarence Stanford. He was 24 and resided at 3630 Evans avenue.



## Good Performance

When the services of negro policemen were first suggested as being desirable for Memphis negro areas some thought was expressed by those who were doing a lot of guessing that other members of the police department would resent such an undertaking. We believed then that such an idea was all wrong, and our conviction has been thoroughly justified both by events and the manner not only in which the police department as a whole has accepted the 12-man negro group, but has utilized and welcomed its services.

Further confirmation of this is to be found in the Police Homicide Bureau's annual report, which sets out that the negro policemen have been "very helpful to this department in keeping down the negro complaints which we had on Beale Street before they began patrolling this section." The author of the report is Inspector WIEBENGA, homicide division head.

For the negro policemen that is commendation from a source which counts. They are doing their job in such manner as to be credit to their department, themselves and to all Memphis.

## Newspaper Lauds Texas Policeman

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Everett E. Bumbrey, for 20 years a member of the police force here, was cited last week by a local newspaper for honorable service. Bumbrey is the first of the city's 11 Negro patrolmen to be cited in the journal's "Know Your Police Force" series. Now a patrolman, Bumbrey served 10 years as a detective.

## 2,140 NEGRO COPS IN UNITED STATES

CHICAGO (AP)—At least 252 cities now have Negroes on their police forces, the International City Managers Assn. revealed here. The total number of Negroes in police uniforms was placed at more than 2,140.

## Policemen

There are presently 2,140 colored policemen on duty in 252 cities of the United States, according to a study by the International City Managers Association. Retirement and death in 1948 claimed more colored doctors than were added to the profession, believes Dr. Philip C. Brooks, president of the Blue Grass State Medical Association, of Hopkinsville, Ky. . . . Washington's colored doctors, though excluded from membership in the local branch of the American Medical Association, are not exactly pleased about the \$25 per capita tax they have been assessed to keep up the associations lobby against the national health bill. . . . The House labor subcommittee, of which A. Clayton Powell was chairman, by unanimous vote, has approved an administration bill calling for a national FEPC. Chances for its passage in the house are not too dim, but the Senate is another matter. . . . The U. S. Military Academy at West Point got its first full-blooded Indian when Emory Sekaquaptewa Jr., was appointed by Rep. John R. Murdock (Dem., Ariz.)



## THE NEGRO POLICEMAN

The Chief of Police of a large Southern city was recently heard to say: "There are but three kinds of homicide. If a Negro kills a white man . . . that's murder. If a white man kills a Negro . . . that's justifiable homicide. If a Negro kills another Negro . . . that's just one less Negro."



RICHARDSON

This is still the prevailing sentiment in many power-crazed police minds throughout the nation. But fortunately, this legion of weak men with strong weapons is fast disappearing, and is being rapidly replaced by strong men who understand that authority implies responsibility.

Today in many municipalities Negro and white men stand together as the guardians of the public's safety and well-being. Their common uniform suggests at once the commonness of their preparation for the job and should therefore command for them common respect from the people they serve and from the superior officers who direct their duties.

Here I would say a few words in praise of Negro policemen as I have observed them in New York and elsewhere.

At the outset let me say their job is one of tremendous responsibility and is hourly fraught with danger. It calls for courage and resourcefulness. The Negro policeman must be of sound body and rational mind. He must be able to think in a split second to avert a crisis and twice as fast during one. He must be plastic enough to understand child mind and at the same time appreciate the varied lawful and lawless gymnastics of the adult mind.

Because few men in any capacity of public service suffer the tauntings of a policeman, his patience must be heroic . . . and his self control, remarkable.

By comparison, the task of the Negro policeman is harder than that of the Metropolitan Police Force of London, the Carabinieri of Rome,

the Politi of Copenhagen or the gendarmerie of Paris. In these European countries the officer deals essentially with a fairly homogeneous population. In this country he is posited in the midst of people whose languages he does not understand and whose peculiar group traditions, standards and attitudes are likewise foreign to him. Nevertheless he must deal fairly with all races and creeds of men. Freeing his mind of petty biases he must render the full and deserved measure of justice to all.

Because I have no interest in empty idealism this too, must be said: There are men of all races and beliefs in uniform who honor the departments they serve. There are many who do not. There are sensitive gentlemen wearing the badges of police authority and there are stupid brutes similarly empowered. By hard work and merit some men mount to positions of reward and rank. Others get there by pull, scheming and fraud. The superior officers are men like their subordinates. Some are self respecting and respected . . . some are not. In the course of my work on this newspaper I will point out and expose by name the men Negro or white who bring credit or shame to the department. I will organize the community to press for the removal of malefactors in any rank and for the praise and promotion of those who by sturdiness of character and devotion to duty earn such advancement.

To do this (and I have before) is to do the job of a good citizen. We pay the taxes. We hire the police. Let's not withdraw from this most valid investment in good government. These men are able, creditable and worthy. Let us respect them and help keep them respectable. Jimcra, favoritism and politics have no place here. Fight the battle against these evils and work for the good things . . . The cop on the corner will thank you.

## Survey Shows Over 300 Negro Police In 62 Southern Cities

V. W. HODGES

The Southern Regional Council, with headquarters at 63 Auburn Avenue in Atlanta, has rendered another worthy and useful public service. It has just released, in the September issue of The New South, a painstaking survey, based on figures compiled in September, 1948, showing the cities across the South in which Negro policemen are employed.

A total of 301 Negroes are employed as uniformed policemen; 33 plainclothesmen, 7 as policewomen. These are scattered over 62 southern cities and in 12 states. Miami, Fla., ranks first with 30 Negro policemen; Louisville Kentucky follows with

26, Houston, Texas with 16, Tulsa, Okla., with 13, and with Savannah, Georgia, Charlotte, N. C., and Port Arthur, Texas each having 10 policemen. Others range downward with 9 reported for Galveston, Texas to one each for Dothan, Ala.; Clearwater, Cocoa Dania, Melbourne, Sanford, Fla., and 1 each for Clover, S. C. Cape Charles and Portsmouth Virginia.

## ACTION PROGRAM

The Council, reporting the proceedings of a recent two-day conference of Church women from 12 southern states with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's address as a highlight of the session. "These women, who concerned themselves with a 'Spiritual approach to social issues,'

rage and integrity; To work for the appointment of Negro policemen; To call to the attention of authorities violations which are known to us;

To urge local schools to cooperate in personal relations in using existing material to build and religious and civic work our better human relations; To begin, on however, small a scale, an institute on race relations." Paul D. Williams is President of Southern Regional Council, and Dr. George S. Mitchell is its executive Secretary.

To inform ourselves of the areas in our communities where law is not equally enforced, and to work for corrective action;



# There Are Jobs Waiting For Some Women On New York's Police Force

By MARIAN HOUSTON

NEW YORK CITY—Metropolis of Millions engaged in various livelihoods cries out through one of its civil occupations—the Police Department—for more Negro women.

This particular field that plays so important a part in the city's life is both a serious and humorous thing. On the lighter side we find, socials, annual communion breakfasts, protestant and Catholic societies, annual teas to welcome new members and a recreational program—all on a democratic scale.

The heavier side involves arrests, duty reports, excitement and sometimes death.

The ten Negro policewomen in New York City distributed in Queens, Brooklyn and Manhattan, have made the top office proud of them by their juvenile aid and general police work. These women, as all other policewomen, were required to be college graduates or have social experience such as nursing, teaching and the like. Their training had to be above that of the average white-collar worker. The physical training course experienced by them was no different from that given to policemen.

Most women are afraid of guns, but these women were trained to handle a gun and to shoot well. Every three months target practice is held by both men and women are required to pass each time.

Two of the ten Negro policewomen are employed to do general police work. This includes patrol, prison matron or court duty. They are assigned daily as needed.

The other eight are in the juvenile aid bureau. Here the policewoman works with the child, parent and school, cooperatively. Cases that are brought in by parents, schools or patrolmen are first cleared with Social Service to ascertain whether some other agency is working on it; if not, a policewoman is sent out. In the event that simple procedure does not work, a petition is made to the court and the adjustment bureau handles it. That failing, the case is turned over to a juvenile judge, which is the last resort.

Mrs. Irene Peters, Director of Policewomen, stated that the "need for Negro services is great." She said her feelings were that "Negroes are very, very necessary in police work, for, in working with members of their race, they can, in some instances, accomplish more than white women."

Mrs. Peters added that all Negro women who have come into the force are "too valuable in the field" to keep in an office. The De-

tions, but they are hired and trained separate and distinct from city police.

fender reporter was told that there is only one Negro policewoman with a desk job. She is Mrs. Nettie Harris, who has been with the force since 1925. Her job consists of accepting cases in the intake department — Harlem Unit, and conducting all personal interviews.

The first Negro policewoman, Mrs. Lawson Bruce, was appointed in 1920 and is now retired. Mrs. Harris was the first Negro woman to pass the Civil Service Policewoman's Examination. In 1931, Mrs. Francis Louise Wells increased the number to two. During succeeding years Negro women entered the force more rapidly.

Policewoman Valena Ellis has passed the New York State bar exam and can become a practicing attorney at any time she may choose to leave the police department. Other policewomen are Dorothy Payne, May Taylor, Dorothy Jackson, Edith North, Dorothy North (no relation), Cyril Hunt and Elizabeth Fuller.

These women like their work, are very conscientious about it and are accepted by their friends as any other person engaged in honest labor.

Policewoman Francis Wells of Juvenile Aid said it gave her great pleasure to "know that each day she has helped some unfortunate person in some way."

Mrs. Harris, whose husband—now deceased — was first Negro alderman of New York City, said she enjoyed her work for she was "interested in Children." She cited most problems as coming from boys.

One of her hardest problems, she said, arose in dealing with the poor for they are very proud. She told of giving clothes to needy children and how hurt she became when she saw the articles lying in a trash can the next day.

Serious nature of police work, however, and the fact that absolute secrecy determines the value of police employees, made the reluctant to speak freely of their social and professional life.

Three Negro women are employed by the Board of Transportation to apprehend muggers and pickpockets on trains and in the sta-



## The Issue Of Policemen

*Daily World* *Atlanta, Ga.*  
We are glad to know that Mayor William B. Hartsfield has come forth with the proposal to increase the number of Negro policemen on Atlanta's city streets. He states that the token number now on the force have "done excellent service for Atlanta in the few months they have been on our force, and that even our severest critics now agree they have been the cause of a material reduction of crime of all kinds in the Negro sections of our city." *Thu. 7-21-49*

We must insist that the time is passed when we should be satisfied with a token number of Negro police. Memphis which added Negroes to the force several months after Atlanta, boasts of 17 men now patrolling the streets, some in automobiles. Savannah started off with a commanding number and has continued to increase until last accounts credit them with some 20 odd men.

Nashville, Tenn., has added Negro police to its force since Atlanta put them on. To Nashville's credit the project has developed to the extent that some of the Negro officers there are also riding in patrol cars. The white press in Nashville is advocating a more general recognition for the Negro citizenry. It wants Negro representation on the City Council of the Tennessee capital.

At the outset of the Negro police project we thought Atlanta should have started with at least twelve—the same number Savannah, a smaller city, started with. But with the recent resignation of one of the officers and the injury of another the actual number of Negro police on duty in Atlanta now is only FIVE. The six or seven officers who have served on an average regularly have done a remarkable job in reducing crime, especially homicides, among our people. Officials admit this. Therefore it is only logical to conclude that even a better job would have been done if an adequate or proportionate number had been employed.

We are pleased to see Mayor Hartsfield requesting of Chief Jenkins to immediately employ three additional officers to bring the number on duty to the original eight. The mayor has also suggested he will ask for an increase in the 1950 budget for additional Negro policemen. This is all right but we would not like to see the question of Negro police made a budget issue. Actually the number of Negro officers should be decided on the basis of need. Certainly if we got anywhere near the number required we would be satisfied. We estimate that approximately twenty or twenty-five Negro officers are needed to do the job adequately.

We call now for additional police. Persons between the ages of 21 and 35 should apply at the personnel office at City Hall. The pay scale ranges from \$218.00 to 265.00 per month. So we urge young men to consider this opportunity not purely from the standpoint of salary, but from the position of taking advantage of a chance to render service to our race and city. *Thu. 7-21-49*

This question of an adequate number of Negro police is most vital to our peace, security and well-being. We believe most of the leaders in various walks of life share this opinion. We hope, therefore, that city officials will give due consideration to the question of Negro police.

Policemen (Georgia)

## 4 Boys, Sheriff, Deputy From Ga. Visit New York

*Baltimore, Md.*  
*Sat. 7-24-49*  
Youths Given Trip for Interest in Race Relations Program Sponsored in County

NEW YORK, N.Y. (NNPA)—just what other parts of the country are like. *7-24-49*  
A white Georgia sheriff and his colored deputy steered four teenage Georgia youths around to see the sights of New York City here last week in reward for the part the boys are playing for the betterment of race relations in Savannah. Chatham County Sheriff, William (Bill) Harris, and Fay Patterson, a colored policeman, who also serves as county deputy, arrived here with the four boys last Thursday and were greeted by city officials.

The group was also given an opportunity to study the Police Athletic League's activities of New York. *7-24-49*

### First Visit Out of State

The four boys were Eddie Johnson, 12; Amos Johnson, 14; Abraham Storman, 14; and James Riley, Jr., 13, all of Chatham County, and none of whom had ever been outside the State of Georgia.

Harris, a 43 year old former Marine, selected the boys for the trip after conducting a contest among the youth in his county to see which ones could do the most for race relations there.

Each contestant was required to write a letter on how he felt race relations could be bettered in Georgia. Expenses for the trip were provided by white and colored citizens of Georgia and from contributions made by Harris himself.

### Trip to Be Given Annually

Patterson told the NNPA News Service that he is one of two colored Savannah policemen who also have the authority to make arrests in the county of Chatham.

His partner, he said, is H. J. Davis, who has been on the police force there for two and a half years. Patterson has been with the force for 16 months.

He was high in his praise for Harris and said he thought the idea created by him should be followed in other States in the South. He said the trips for the youths will be an annual event in Chatham County.

### Received by FBI Head

Amos Johnson, who is no relation to Eddie Johnson, said he had written in his letter that he wanted to leave Georgia and visit other places so that he could go back and tell the junior high school in-

tercouncil of which he is president, just what other parts of the country are like. *7-24-49*

He said his group had visited Washington, been received by J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and that he had been given permission to fire a machine gun on the FBI range. They had also visited the Smithsonian Institution there.

Patterson and the four youths stayed at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem while here. Sheriff Harris stayed downtown in a white hotel.

### Negro Force Is Short

## Increase Ordered In Atlanta Police

ATLANTA—Administration forces in Atlanta last week called upon Police Chief Herbert Jenkins to bring the Negro patrol complement up to full strength.

The resignation of Ernest H. Lyons, following a charge that he was intoxicated while off duty in an automobile at an early morning hour, reduced the number of Negro officers on duty to five. City Council authorized eight Negro patrolmen in the first complement.

### DENIED CHARGE

Lyons denied being drunk, but admitted having had a drink or two after a strenuous night of patrolling in the Auburn Avenue section. A white officer took him into custody near the Five Points area where Lyons apparently had fallen asleep at the wheel of his car. *Sat. 7-30-49*

Lyons was looked upon as one of the ablest and most conscientious officers in the complement. His resignation letter to Chief Jenkins, asked that he might be reinstated in the near future.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield ordered Chief Jenkins to bring the Negro complement up to full strength and announced he would seek an increase in the number of Negro police in the 1950 city budget.



## Still A Long Ways To Go

City Council's Committee voted approval of the appointment of one additional police for service in Negro areas here Wednesday night. The new officer, John Davis Hudson, is 22 years old and a veteran of World War II. He will join the ranks of earlier appointees to bring the complement up to the full strength of eight, the original number appointed here over a year ago.

In another action equally as important, it voted to reemploy Ernest H. Lyons, who 10 weeks ago, resigned from the force. Both officers are now on duty and it is hoped that they will be placed in strategic spots where they are most needed, particularly in and around the Auburn Avenue area as well as other highly congested sections where crowds gather and trouble starts.

We cannot say that we are not disappointed in the action of Council. We had hoped that the few men who had successfully survived the recent examination would have all been called into service immediately. It has been explained that the budget will not permit immediate appointment, and that it will be necessary to wait until the first of the year, when budget allowances will be made for additional policemen. We want to be patient and sympathetic with the problems which Council must face. But on the other hand, we want Council members to view this problem with serious thought and when the first of the year comes, to be ready to approve at least another 8 or more men for duty on the force. Atlanta simply needs this minimum number of Negro policemen in order to cope with the behavior problem of teen-agers and adults. Both groups need to be coped with in a realistic manner. White officers, as sincere as they may be, do not succeed in these extreme cases, except as they resort to violence. To an appreciable extent, the Negro officers have not only reduced crime but have greatly improved juvenile behavior.

Finally, Council is to be congratulated for its action in approving a traffic light in the intersection of Auburn and Butler. It is the most dangerous intersection, we believe, in the city.

## Police Committee Adds 1, Re-Employs Another Here

The City Council's Police Committee, in a regular business meeting Wednesday night, voted to increase the complement of the Negro patrol force with the addition of a 22-year-old war veteran and the re-employment of a patrolman who resigned.

In other actions, the committee complied with a request from interested citizens and voted to install a traffic light at Auburn Avenue and Butler Street. They also voted to crack down on speeding motorists.

John Davis Hudson, 22-year-old, of 280 Fairfax Street, N. E., was assigned patrol duty with the Negro police force after the committee passed favorably upon his application. The new patrolman served in the U. S. Army during World War II and is a former student of Clark College. He is the ninth Negro to be employed by the city police department.

Veteran Policeman Ernest H. Lyons was re-employed after the councilmen considered a letter from him asking to be returned to the patrol force. Lyons had previously resigned from the police department.

### 17 Candidates Pass Exams For Police Jobs Here

Seventeen Negroes yesterday had successfully completed a major phase of their examinations for positions on the Negro police force, Personnel Director Carl T. Southerland disclosed.

The personnel director said the 17 men are scheduled to take endurance, strength and agility tests Monday. Those who are successful will be investigated by the City Detective Bureau and interviewed orally before appointment to the force is made, he said.

Southerland said he received 80 applications for positions but only 75 were acceptable, and qualified to take examinations. Sixty of the men took the tests and 17 passed satisfactorily, he said.

When new appointments are made, they will augment the present complement of six Negro patrolmen.

## Property Jeopardized By Lack Of Fire Protection

BY MARION E. JACKSON  
The lack of Negro fireman and A seventy-nine year-old woman the practice of locating fire stations recently lost her life at Scott's outside the Negro communities have Crossing as fire swept an improvised hundreds of apartment dwelling. The Fulton thousands dollars worth of proper County Fire Department used 800 feet of hose to reach the burning building.

Property owners in these areas Atlanta is in dire need of an All-Negro fire-fighting unit. It is charge of existing fire stations from that fire stations are always placed outside the Negro communities and when built near them are located in borderline areas.

There is only one fire station to serve residents of Dixie Hills and monstrate to the taxpayers in the it is located at 817 Hollywood Road, Hunter Hills and Dixie Hills area Centerhill. Only four fire stations that this needed fire protection service could be provided by members of the Negro race.

Since the Atlanta Fire Department ordinarily does not cross the county line to serve Fulton County, a major fire could be a catastrophe. ing units. Many smaller cities of the South have had them since the Civil War.

Hundreds of new homes have gone up in Dixie Hills in the past few years. A new development Aiken Village--has increased the population threefolds. At the moment plans are being studied for a veterans housing project in the same area. Many Negro property owners have built pretentious homes in this area.

Many apparently have forgotten that the Lincoln Memorial Club which is located in the area, has burned down twice in recent years because of inadequate fire protection.

LEGALLY BOUND  
Recently the E. D. Rivers School burned down leaving several hundred school children without facilities. This dramatized the lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment in the county and the failure to locate fire stations in strategic areas of the county.

In Atlanta a fire station is sorely needed in the Booker T. Washington High School area. An All-Negro unit could serve the Washington Park area, the million-dollar plants of Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Spelman, as well as the Atlanta University system.

NO RECENT SURVEY  
At the same time many churches and businesses are without protection. No recent survey has been made of water mains, pumps and fire warning stations in the section linking Hunter Hills with Dixie







two regular policemen and the seven auxiliary policemen by having them to stand. He called for Martin Baker and Willie Dennis, deputies on the sheriff's staff but they were not present.

Col. Tom Johnson spoke very highly of Lieut. Baker. He related an incident of how the Asst. Chief of Police came to the defense of one of the officers. This convinced him that the Police department was solidly behind the Negro policemen.

Speaking of E. Julian Peacock, Sheriff of Bibb County, who was absent, Col. Johnson pointed out that he had lived up to his campaign promise to enforce the law rigidly and fairly, regardless of race, creed or color. He emphasized this by relating how Sheriff Peacock had taken a rigid stand against the K. K. in Bibb County.

Measuring up to the high level of this historic program was the address, "Religion in politics" by the dynamic young pastor of Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church, Rev. A. R. Smith. This message was very timely. It shows a new and significant attitude on the part of the Negro minister toward politics.



**SETTING A PRECEDENT** — "fatigued and exhausted" after a strenuous night of duty July 15, Harris (2nd from left) of Savannah, Georgia, is shown with G-Man J. Edgar Hoover (center) when, accompanied by a Negro policeman and four Negro youngsters who are Junior Deputies, he arrived up north for a five-day tour of Washington and New York. Accompanied by Patrolman Ray Patterson (2nd from right), Harris' Junior Deputies are (left to right) Abraham Stroman, Eddie Johnson, Amos Johnson and Joe Riley, Jr. It's a big moment in the lives of the youngsters, and Harris feels he's set some sort precedent. (INP)

## Negro's Police Resignation Is Accepted

Ernest H. Lyons, Negro patrolman of the Atlanta Police Department, last night handed in his resignation to Chief Herbert Jenkins following his arrest last Friday on charges of being drunk on a downtown street.

Lyons was one of the first Negro patrolmen assigned to duty on the force more than 16 months ago.

In his written resignation, Lyons stated he had not failed to report for duty a single day since he joined the force. He said he was

## Officer, Found Asleep In Car, Under Suspension

Patrolman Ernest H. Lyons, 29, of 1080 Lena Street, N. W., was under suspension of duties Friday as the result of an early morning

Reports to Police Chief Herbert Jenkins said Lyons was found asleep in an automobile near the intersection of Auburn Avenue and Peachtree Street at 5:35 a. m., Friday. Chief Jenkins ordered him suspended until charges are investigated by the police committee of City Council.

Patrolman David Smith reported to Chief Jenkins that he was walking his beat near Five Points when he saw a man sitting in a car parked on Auburn. He said he investigated and found a police revolver on the man's person. Smith drove the car down to the Five Points call box, he stated and was in process of calling a patrol wagon and wrecker when Lieutenant Johnson drove by in a patrol car.

Lieutenant Johnson said he shook Lyons and then took his revolver and badge and lodged him in jail. Chief Jenkins ordered Lyons released from jail on a copy of the charge and his automobile returned to him.

Lyons was off duty at the time he was arrested and was on his way home after having attended a party.

seek an increase in the number of Negro police in the 1950 city budget. Pointing with pride to the achievements of Negro policemen since coming to the force, the Mayor commented: "These men have done excellent service for the city of Atlanta in the few months they have been on our force. Even our severest critics now agree they have been the cause of a material reduction of crimes of all kinds in the Negro section of our city."

Candidates are urged to file applications for employment with Police committee, directed to Police Chief Jenkins. The salary starts at \$218 per month and increases to \$265 per month, including vacation with pay, sick leaves, retirement and other features. Commenting upon Lyons' resignation Tuesday, C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta

## City Calls For More Policemen

A resignation from the force and a call for additional Negro police for Negro districts highlighted the news Tuesday at City Hall. Police officer Ernest Lyons, upon the advice of Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, submitted his resignation Tuesday following his arrest here last week on a charge that he was found in an intoxicated condition on his way home from a dance. In his letter of resignation, Officer Lyons expressed his regrets over the serious charges and denies that he was drunk, although he admits having had a drink or two. The young officer, reputed to be one of the finest on the force, cited Mayor announced that he

Lyons has been on the force 16 months and in his letter to Chief Jenkins, expressed the hope that he may be re-instated in the near future. Recognizing the pressing need for additional officers in Negro neighborhoods, Mayor William B. Hartsfield ordered Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins bring the Negro complement up to full strength. The Mayor announced that he



# Two Policemen Fired for Accepting Bribe and Third Fined 25 Days' Pay

35  
Jan 2-3-49  
Bookie Is Witness

Against Trio  
Louisville Ky.  
Safety Director David A. McCandless yesterday fired two Negro patrolmen and fined a third 25 days' pay on charges of accepting a bribe and failing to make a proper arrest.

The patrolmen have 10 days to file a written appeal with the Civil Service Board and are expected to do so.

Charles Mitchell, 30, of 422 S. Ninth, a patrolman since September, 1942, and Elmer M. Johnson, 27, of 3809 Grand, on the force since September, 1946, were discharged. Rookie Officer William Crenshaw, 29, who joined the force last October, was fined because there was "no direct evidence against him as there was the other two," McCandless said.

Chief witness against the trio was Arthur Johnson, 58, whose record shows 22 arrests for gambling and disorderly conduct since 1924. Johnson, not related to the patrolman, said he operated a handbook at the rear of a barber shop at 1106 W. Walnut which was raided by the trio January 27. The only arrest was of Dana Lee Robertson, Negro bootblack, who testified he was the "stand-in" arrestee. His case is pending.

Arthur Johnson said he gave \$30 to Mitchell to arrest Robertson instead of himself. McCandless said there was no doubt that patrolman Johnson was in the pay-off, but that there was no evidence that Crenshaw got any of it. The safety director said he blamed Crenshaw for permitting arrest of Robertson as a

they were the first Negroes ever named to the County force. They are George Redd, 59, of 2508 W. Madison, and L. B. Washington, 43, of 947 S. Preston.

They will serve as detectives for the County Alcoholic Beverage Control unit under Barker. The jobs pay \$200 a month. Barker said the men would check up on taverns operated by Negroes in the city and county, including inspections to see that City licenses also have obtained County permits as required.

The appointments bring the number of County A.B.C. enforcement officers to six, working under Capt. Owen Donahue.

Redd served for a time with the State A.B.C. before 1947. Washington formerly was a cabdriver. *Wed 5-4-49*

## County Police Add 2 Negroes to Force

Two additional Negro County policemen were assigned to detective work yesterday by Chief Jesse P. Johnson. *7-15-49*

The new policemen are Thomas St. Clair, Anchorage, formerly an oiler in the County garage, and George Lane, 44, previously employed at International Harvester Company. Lane lives at 1423 W. Madison. *7-15-49*

There are now four Negroes on the force, all assigned to the detective unit. The first two were appointed several weeks ago.

## County Names Two Negroes As Policemen

Pair to Be Detectives  
With A.B.C. Unit  
Louisville Ky.  
County Judge Horace M. Barker yesterday appointed two Negroes County policemen.

County Chief Jesse Johnson said



Courier-Journal Photo.

TO FIND OUT what he policemen have on their minds in the way of "beefs" or ideas to improve the department, Safety Director David A. McCandless, at head of table, yesterday began a confidential monthly meeting of Police Department members picked at random.

## 3 Patrolmen Are Cleared Of Bribe, Morals Charges

Two white policeman accused of taking a bribe and a Negro patrolman accused in a morals case were cleared yesterday after hearings by Safety Director David A. McCandless. *Wed 5-13-49*

The white patrolmen, however, were found guilty of neglect of duty and fined 10 days' pay each. They were Patrolmen Joseph Hintelman, 45, of 1025 Lydia, and Martin P. Flaherty, Jr., 25, of 612 S. 38th Place, a Floyd Street cafe be-  
Capt. George McAleese, in charge of the Second District, testified he saw the two release a prisoner, Clarence Daley Cook, Mount Eden, Ky. Cook told McAleese he gave them \$5.

The men said they did not arrest Cook; that they had given him a ride to his hotel to get him off the street, and that he did not give them any money. *5-13-49*  
Witnesses Back Wright.

McCandless said no one saw money change hands and that Cook admitted he had been drinking for about 9 hours.

McAleese arrested Cook on a disorderly conduct charge. Cook had \$85 on his person and was able to make his own bond.

The Negro patrolman, Thomas Wright, 26, of 412 Clover Court, was named by a 16-year-old Negro girl as the man she had sexual intercourse with in a first-floor room near the gymnasium of Beecher Terrace, Negro housing project.

After visiting the scene and hearing witnesses, McCandless said the charges were not substantiated and he reinstated Wright.

A number of leading Negroes testified in Wright's behalf.



## Named 'Looney'



LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS

## Lieutenant of Police Named in Louisville

By CHESTER HIGGINS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A. Wilson Edwards was promoted to lieutenant of the Louisville Police Force here last week and became perhaps the first colored officer of such high rank in the entire Southland.

The 41-year-old former sergeant was promoted to the precedent-shattering rank by Safety Director David A. McCandless and a three-man board of police officers.

In a simple, off-the-cuff speech following the swearing-in ceremonies McCandless said of Edwards: "He is generally respected and has an excellent record . . . I am proud to name this officer as lieutenant of the Louisville Police Force."

### Victory for Citizens

Edwards's appointment climaxed a long battle here by civic and political groups to establish a lieutenant on the force. There are 31 colored police officers here, three of whom are sergeants. Named to fill the breach left by Edwards's upgrading was Patrolman Elmer M. Johnson, who along with Edwards scored highly in competitive civil service examinations.

Edwards's duties will be those of a liaison officer between colored policemen and headquarters and between the police and the public.

The creation of a lieutenant's as a colored lieutenant post was requested by Mayor Charles P. Farnsley and the safety director. The Board of Aldermen you will carry yourself in such a approved the position and madeway that will demand the respect monetary allowances in the 1950 of both white and colored policemen. Your rank demands that respect; and you, as a man, deserve it.

Edwards, a big, handsome officer, outscored his two rival brother sergeants in the competitive examinations to win the promotion. He has been a member of the force for 14 years, five of them as sergeant.

Joining the Police Department in 1935, Edwards was promoted to detective two years later and was again promoted to sergeant in 1944.

He was born in Frankfort, Ky., the State Capital, in 1908, received his formal education in schools here and in Youngstown, Ohio. This education did not extend beyond the second year of high school.

### Excellent Record

He has an excellent police record, has scored above the 90's in previous civil service exams, although his last test was graded only slightly above 80. He is a crack shot with the pistol and holds several marksmanship awards.

Married to the former Miss Rose Ella Millen in 1939, he lives in a comfortable home at 1023 S. Western Parkway. The Edwardses do not have any children.

An ambitious officer, Edwards told a reporter shortly after he was appointed to the force and still walking his beat with the rookie's swagger that he wanted to be a lieutenant some day. Asked how he feels now that his ambition has been realized, he said, grinning, "fine."

### Hasn't Lost Ambition

"But I want to become a captain now," he added, "and don't think that such a high rank will be too hard to attain. You know, back when I first became an officer, we didn't even have a colored sergeant."

A studious man, Edwards has long since more than made up for the lack of formal education. He takes correspondence courses and reads everything he can lay hands on—especially everything about police work.

He has taken a course at LaSalle College, Chicago, in elementary law. Later, he took a course in business administration from the International School of Correspondence. Right now he is hungrily eyeing a course in criminology at Indiana University. He said he'll take it soon.

### "Demands, Deserves Respect"

In extending his congratulations to the newly appointed lieutenant, Chief of Police Carl Heustis declared:

"You are not to be considered

## Louisville Cop Made Lieutenant

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A 41-year-old Negro police sergeant here last week became the first man of his race below the Mason-Dixon Line to become law enforcing executive.

A. Wilson Edwards, member of the force 14 years, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant by Safety Director David A. McCandless and a three-man board of police officers.

At the swearing-in ceremonies, Edwards, a handsome man in uniform, was described by McCandless as a man who "is generally respected and has an excellent record . . . I am proud to name this officer as lieutenant of the Louisville Police Force."

Lt. Edwards will be a liaison officer between the 31 Negro policemen and headquarters, and between the police and the public.

He is a native of Frankfort, Ky. and lives with his wife at 1023 South Western Parkway.



Lt. Edwards



# No Race Cops, Orleans Sued

*The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-11-49*  
(From Courier Louisiana Bureau)

**NEW ORLEANS**—A suit ordering Mayor deLesseps Morrison and Acting Superintendent of Police Joseph Yarrut to show cause why they should not employ Carlton H. Pecot, a Dillard University student, as a patrolman on the city police force was filed in Civil District Court last week by Atty. A. P. Tureaud, counsel for Pecot.

This is the first suit filed by agreement of counsel for both sides, to permit hearing of another suit in which the city was involved.

Pecot stated in his petition that he had passed the city civil service examination last August with a high rating, and that despite his appeals to the superintendent of police and acting superintendent of police he had been denied appointment. Pecot said he was among the first 10 men qualifying for the post under the examination and that he is a veteran of World War II.

In Pecot's petition, it is alleged that he was examined for a position as patrolman by the city Civil Service Department, and attained a total rating of 91.26, ranking 10th on the employment list. The petition shows that Pecot has met all requirements, and that his eligibility for employment expired Wednesday, June 1, 1949.

**CHARGES DISCRIMINATION**  
Pecot states that there have been numerous appointments of patrolmen by white respondents, many ranking below him on the employment list. He disclosed that he has made application from time to time for employment, but met with refusal each time.

He declares in the suit that the refusal was based entirely on his race, or color, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The suit was a new move by local citizens in a campaign to gain employment for Negroes on the New Orleans police force. It is expected that if successful in the suit, it will open the way for other Negroes to be employed by the local police department.

Numerous attempts have been made previously to get city officials to employ qualified Negroes as policemen.

**SUIT OVER POLICE  
JOB IS CONTINUED**  
A suit in which Carlton H. Pecot, Negro, seeks appointment as a patrolman in the New Orleans police department was continued Friday by Judge Louis H. Yarrut in civil district court, for hearing at a date to be set.

The case was postponed on



## Drunk Charge Ousts Officer

Baltimore, Feb. 9 (AP).—Patrolman William R. Copsey was dismissed from the police force today for being drunk in uniform and firing an unnecessary shot at Dan Anderson, a Negro.

Copsey was suspended last Saturday pending an investigation by Commissioner Hamilton R. Atkinson. Atkinson made it permanent today after hearing testimony.

Anderson said he was driving past a corner where the patrolman was standing and the officer flagged him down. He testified Copsey hit a boy who was riding in Anderson's truck and then swung on the driver with his pistol butt.

Anderson became frightened and ran. The officers fired and wounded him in the cheek.

An examination showed Copsey was under the influence of drink, although he told the commissioner he had but two drinks of beer.

Copsey's lower lip was bitten off last summer by another Negro during a scuffle. The patrolman was exonerated of shooting and killing his assailant.



# Detective Suspended in

## Bribe Case

Accused of Taking  
\$400 from Suspect

Detective Laurence Bleach was suspended and will face a trial-board hearing on charges of neglect of duty in failing to report a bribe.

The suspension was ordered by Deputy Supt. Kennedy Lawrence on the recommendation of Senior Inspector Albert Shapiro.

Shapiro conducted an investigation into charges against the Special Investigation Squad officer.

## Faces Hearing



Free Press Photo  
**LAURENCE BLEACH**  
Failed to report

**THE INQUIRY** started when Willie Nance, 55, no known address, declared he gave Bleach \$300 in cash and a money order for \$100. In return, Bleach was to have helped him receive a fine instead of a prison sentence.

Nance, who had been arrested by Bleach, was convicted by Recorder's Judge Paul E. Krause of larceny by trick. He is free on bond awaiting sentence.

He said he immediately turned it over to Mrs. Marie Williams, 40, of 287 Garfield, a friend of the prisoner.

**HE INSTRUCTED** her to return it to Nance with the warning that if he ever tried to bribe an officer again, he would "be in more trouble."

However, Shapiro said, Bleach failed to report the incident to his superior officers.

Bleach has been in the Police Department since 1937 and has been a detective since 1946. He has received 10 citations and has no demerits.

Unmarried, he lives with his invalid father and mother, whom he supports, at 8835 Woodrow Wilson.



This Is Progress!

# Miss Gets First Race Policemen

Oct. 3-21-49  
(By The Courier's Louisiana Bureau)

GULFPORT, Miss. — Two Negroes have been appointed to the Gulfport police force since the recent election of Mayor Milton Evans and the promotion of Capt. Richard Hart to the post of Assistant Chief of Police. The two Negro officers are Z. H. Durr and M. Lee, who recently assumed their tour of duty.

Gulfport citizens look upon the inclusion of Negroes on the police force as a step of outstanding progress. It marked the first time in the city's history that Negroes have been used on its police force. Credit for the move is given by local citizens to Mayor Evans and the cooperation of Assistant Chief Hart and other members of the force.

## "PRIDE OF FORCE"

Officer Durr is a native of Simpson County, a highly respected citizen of Gulfport and an active member in the CME Church. Lee, a native of Livingston County, is a well-known resident of Gulfport and an active member in the Church of Christ. Both men attended police school upon their appointment and prior to assignment of duty areas.

Besides the appointment of Negroes to the police force, Gulfport's progress includes the construction of a community center, opened in 1945 and directed by Miss Frances Fitzpatrick. It has modern conveniences and a full block of play space. The city and Harrison County also sponsor a public library containing over three thousand books. Miss A. Fitzpatrick is librarian. Active in the drive for progress here is the NAACP, headed by President James Claborne.



## Policemen (New York)

## Recent Tons In Promotion Exdms

**NEW YORK**—(NNPA)—Sergeant Louis Chisholm of the Juvenile Aid Bureau attained the highest rating in New York City during the recent promotion for police lieutenant and will be elevated to that rank on March 16, the Police Department announced last week.

Informed sources within the department said he will be given the rank of acting captain when he attains the rank of lieutenant.

## 25 OF CITY POLICE GET VALOR AWARDS

Medals Presented by Mayor

at City Hall Ceremony—  
One Is Posthumous

*Wed 6-1-49*  
Mayor O'Dwyer gave further in-

formations yesterday that he was not a candidate for reelection, as he spoke at a ceremony at City Hall Plaza in which medals for conspicuous acts of bravery were presented to twenty-five members of the Police Department.

After praising the award winners as "ornaments to a department that is an ornament to the city," the Mayor spoke of the rise in personnel of the department from 15,000 when he took office in 1946 to more than 18,000 now. Then he hinted that someone else would take over his job.

"This is a political year for somebody," Mr. O'Dwyer said. "People will say 'maybe it costs too much money to have that many policemen.' They haven't said it yet, but they will get around to it. Perhaps they will say we are paying too much."

The Mayor said some people had attacked the city's billion dollar budget, but he justified it because the high cost of living made it necessary to give more pay to city employees.

"I do hope that nobody who takes my place in City Hall will take from the workers of the city what is their due," Mr. O'Dwyer said.

### Cites Confidence in Police

Praising former Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander, as well as the present leaders of the department, the Mayor said the people of New York "today have the fullest confidence in the Police Department that I've seen in my forty years here."

Figures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that New York has the lowest rate for every category of major crime of any large city in the country, Mayor O'Dwyer said. He added that for these major categories the local police also had the highest rate of apprehension of criminals.

Since he left the department thirty-two years ago, the Mayor said, "the development in the technical fields of both law enforcement and detection has been great." He warned that increasing population trends in the outskirts would have to result in an ever greater expansion of the force.

One of the greatest advances the police have made is the improvement of their relationship with the people they serve, he said. He urged them to keep this up.

### "Protect the Little People."

"Protect the little people especially," Mr. O'Dwyer exhorted them. "Be their friends, for they haven't many of them. Don't be rough with them, don't lose your temper when they are sometimes cranky. They look to you as a big, strong protector. Be that."

Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien, in a brief talk, said the force was fortunate in that in 1948 only one man was killed in line of duty. That patrolman, Julius Mirell, who was killed by a prowler in a basement fight, received a posthumous award of the department Medal of Honor, which was presented to his widow, Mrs. Anne Mirell of 2043 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

The other awards were as follows:

Department Medal of Honor—Patrolman Walter F. Hussey, 133-34 117th Street, Richmond Hill, Queens, for thwarting a barroom hold-up and wounding one of three bandits.

Police Combat Cross—Detectives John McKeon, 34-22 Jordan Street, Bayside, Queens, and Roger A. Horan, 23-10 21st Avenue, Astoria, Queens, for wounding two men and capturing two others in an attempted robbery of a real estate office.

Detective Thomas J. Fay, 272 Nagle Avenue, for wounding and capturing three men attempting to hold up a liquor store.

Rhineland Medal for Valor—Detective Thomas A. Feeney, 148-15 116th Avenue, South Ozone Park, Queens, for participating in the same incident with Detective Fay.

Catherine O'Dwyer Medal for Life Saving—Patrolman Charles E. White, 117-30 170th Street, St. Alban's, Queens, for killing an escaped convict in a gun duel.

Patrolmen's Benevolent Association Medal for Valor—Patrolman Martin J. McDonnell, 40 Thayer Street, for capturing a robber armed with two guns.

Police Anchor Club Medal for Valor—Patrolman Alexander G. Zuckaroff, 34-09 De Kalb Avenue, the Bronx, for his participation in the above capture.

Detective Endowment Association Medal for Valor—Detective Thomas J. O'Kane, 541 West 21st Street, for, although wounded, subduing a robber attempting to hold up a liquor store.

Police Square Club, Inc., Medal for Valor—Detective Terence E. Rogers, 112-10 Ninety-fifth Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, for killing a bandit attempting to hold up an airline office.

Shomrin Society Medal for Merit—Detective William J. Murdy, 77 Moffett Street, Brooklyn, who was wounded while participating with Detective Rogers.

Columbia Association Medal for Valor—Detective William J. Dunn, 601 West 141st Street, for capturing a crazed man who had killed a high school student and wounded six others.

Sergeants' Benevolent Association Medal for Valor—Patrolman Leonard F. Fazio, 460 East 181st Street, the Bronx, for aiding Detective Dunn in the above feat.

Traffic Squad Benevolent Association Medal—Detective Thaddeus J. Heffernan, 2568 Poplar Street, the Bronx, who, although wounded, helped capture an escaping robber.

Michael J. Delehanty Medal for Valor—Patrolman John J. Falchiere, 328 East Thirty-fourth Street, for aiding in the capture of an escaping auto thief.

Sherman Day Medal for Valor—Patrolman Charles M. Herbek Jr., 26-39 Ninety-eighth Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, for firing the shots that resulted in the death of the above thief.

Brooklyn Citizens' Medal for Valor—Detective Solomon Rosenwald, 925 Prospect Place Brooklyn, for wounding two men and capturing a third in the attempted hold-up of a hotel.

James R. Murphy Memorial Medal of the Grand Jurors Association, Bronx County, N. Y., Inc.—Capt. Edward W. Byrnes, 2217 Manning Street, the Bronx, for subduing an armed criminal without firing for fear of shooting an innocent bystander.

Martin J. Sheridan Medal for Valor—Detective James J. Fox, 327 East 206th Street, the Bronx, for participating with Captain Byrnes in the above incident.

Peter F. Meyer Medal for Valor—Detective Barney Jagodnik, 3803 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx, for aiding in the capture of three bandits who jumped into the East River in an effort to escape.

Daniel B. Freedman Medal for Valor—Patrolman John H. Ahle, 2123 Hermans Avenue, the Bronx, for joining with Detective Jagodnik in the above capture.

Isaac Bell Medal for Valor—Patrolman Emil J. Dzurilla, 299 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, for disarming a criminal in a gun duel in Central Park.

Commerce and Industry Association Medal for Valor—Patrolman Joseph C. Naudin, 89-25 Parsons Boulevard, Queens, for participation in the above capture.

Charles H. Sabin Medal for Valor—Patrolman Ernest W. Trettau, 71 Morrison Avenue, Brooklyn, for wounding a man in a liquor store hold-up.

National Surety Medal for Valor—Patrolman John F. Mullan, 1542 Coleman Street, Brooklyn, for participation in the above incident.

Preceding the hour-long ceremony the Police Department Band, a color guard, an honor guard of 120 men and 1947 medal winners paraded with the men from Foley Square to City Hall. Prayers were offered by Msgr. Joseph A. McCaf-

frey, Rabbi Isidore Frank and the Rev. John H. Johnson, Police Department chaplains.

## HONORING 1948 POLICE HERO



Mayor O'Dwyer congratulates Patrolman Charles E. White after pinning the Catherine O'Dwyer medal for lifesaving on him at yesterday's ceremonies in City Hall Park. Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien is in the background.

The New York Times



## Guardians of Law and Order in High Point



Members of the police department in High Point, N.C., are shown above. They are, from left J. E. Saulter, T. O. Whitaker, O. H. Leake and B. J. Steele. Messrs. Steele and Leake are pioneer members, having joined the force in 1943. They walked a beat in those days, but now the group is equipped with a 1948 Pontiac squad car which enables the officers to work on both sides of the town.

## Negroes Added To Durham Gets 2 More Tan Police

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. (ANP)—This city for the first time since Reconstruction Days named Negroes to the police force last week. The action was taken by the City Council on the wishes and recommendation of some of the leading Negro and white citizens of the city.

The new officers are Albert A. Banks and Fred Truitt.

Both men received considerable experience in law enforcement in the U. S. Army. They were appointed after passing a civil service examination.

### CITY HIRES 2 POLICE, MIXES FORCE FOR FIRST TIME

BULLOCK, N.C. The City Council authorized the hiring of two colored policemen to patrol the city. It will be the first time the force has been mixed racially.

## Durham Gets 2 More Tan Police

DURHAM, N. C.—Two Negroed policemen are scheduled to begin active service with Durham's police force this week, according to a recent announcement by Chief of Police H. E. King.

The additions of the new officers will bring to 10 the number of Negroes currently affording law protection to citizens of Durham.

Chief King said that a careful screening process was underway to select five new white officers.

The new Negro policemen are Robert McNeil, until recently an employee of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Garson McLeod, formerly a student at North Carolina College.

The men were selected after reviewing, checking and "double-checking" a number of applications received over a period of several weeks, Mr. King said.

## North Carolina City Gets First Race Cops

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—This city, for the first time since Reconstruction days, named Negroes to the police force last week. The action was taken by the City Council on wishes and recommendation of some of the leading Negro and white citizens of the city.

The new officers are Albert A. Banks and Fred Truitt.



# NEGRO POLICEMAN "FRAMED," THAT'S WHAT HE TOLD THE CHIEF, BUT THE EVIDENCE GOTTEN, CAUSES ANOTHER BELIEF.

Patrolman Willard Stargel, 49, veteran District 1 officer, was suspended Friday by Chief Weatherly on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer after three high department officials reported they found him in a woman's apartment while on duty late Thursday. *Union 33*

Patrolman Stargel, oldest Negro policeman in point of service, was accused of obtaining a wrist watch and money from Mrs. Dorothy Lucille Schmidt, 40, practical nurse, of 1604 John street, "by persuasion and coercion." A second count accused him of being in the apartment.

## HEARING PLANNED

Police said Mrs. Schmidt gave them a statement in which she admitted she was in love with Patrolman Stargel. The charges were filed by the chief after he received reports from investigating officers. Patrolman Stargel will be given a hearing later before Safety Director Hamilton.

Chief Weatherly said Mrs. Schmidt, under the name Dorothy Lucille Davis was arrested May 19 on a federal charge of possessing narcotics during a raid on a house at 1533 Providence street. He said she had three hypodermic needles and narcotics pills in her possession. Federal agents said she is free on \$1000 bond awaiting grand jury action.

## ADMITS GIFTS

Mrs. Helen Seiler and Miss Kathleen Meyer, policewomen, and Sgt. Malvon Hoffman reported Mrs. Schmidt admitted she had given Patrolman Stargel over \$200 in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20 at various times and that she had given him a \$70 wrist watch last Christmas.

The officers said Mrs. Schmidt told them she gave Patrolman Stargel \$20

on Sept. 5 to go to the Hamilton, O. Race Track. Mrs. Schmidt said she was introduced to the officer last September, and that he had visited her since then both at her home and at a doctor's office, where she is employed.

## DENIES TAKING GIFTS

In her statement, Mrs. Schmidt claimed she gave the money to Patrolman Stargel in fear of him and because of my amorous attachment for him; that they had hugged and kissed, and that he told me I was his only girl friend."

"I'm being framed," Patrolman Stargel insisted to the chief. He said he knew Mrs. Schmidt only casually through her work at the doctors office, and denied he had taken any money or gifts. Stargel who has served on the police force for 23 years and who has a record of nine reprimands, has denied the charge. The case has been continued. —From the Cincinnati Post.



33 1949

# MAILS NEGRO POLICE UNIT

*New York Times*  
Philadelphia Says It Got 97%

Convictions in 1,414 Arrests

*Jan 1-3-49*  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2—This city's Negro police unit, a special squad established in 1945 and believed to be the first of its kind in the country, reported today that it made 1,414 arrests last year and obtained convictions in 97 per cent of the cases that reached court.

Detective Sergeant Richard Anderson said that his thirty-five plainclothesmen made more arrests for major crimes in 1948 than in any year since the unit was created. Sergeant Anderson, an uncle of Martin Anderson, the contralto, has been a policeman for forty-one years and has commanded the rape, twenty for robbery, forty-two burglary, thirty for aggravated assault and twenty-eight for larceny.

As word of the squad's achievements has spread, several cities have copied the plan and others have sent police officials to study Sergeant Anderson's methods. Observers from Detroit, Columbus and up-state New York communities visited Philadelphia in 1948.

Policemen (Pennsylvania)



## Hire Cops In 2 Dixie Cities

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Two South Carolina cities last week voted to hire Negro policemen.

The City Council of Columbia voted to hire several qualified men. One is now training for active duty and Chief L. J. Campbell said two of the four who passed civil service examinations for the jobs are now being investigated prior to appointment on the force.

At Charleston, after a year of study of the recommendation of the Griffenhagen report, two Negro detectives, one uniformed policeman and a matron are to be employed, according to Chief C. H. Ortman. Several Negro war veterans passed civil service examinations for police appointments last fall, Chief Ortman said.



## Memphis Adds 3 More Policemen

MEMPHIS — Praising the work of the nine Negroes on the police force here, City Commissioner Joseph P. Boyle last week added three more to the force. They will be assigned to the predominantly Negro area in the Foote Homes district, Boyle said. *Sat. 1-15-49*

The men are Frank Peebles, 24, 1111 Herndon st.; Jerry D. Williams, 21, 1311 Reno, both graduates of the Police Academy, and Everett C. Jones, 46, 1411 Hyde Park, an employee of the police department for 33 years, who asked to be put in uniform. He will attend police school later, Boyle said.

## NEGRO POLICE LAUDED BY HOMICIDE REPORT

New Officers Reported Helpful In Limiting Complaints

## 53 MURDERS HERE IN '48

By ARTHUR GREHAN JR.

Praise for Memphis' negro policemen formed the concluding portion of the annual report of the Police Homicide Bureau for 1948. The report, made by Inspector Pete Wiebenga, head of the bureau, was released by City Commissioner Boyle.

**Complaints Kept Down**

Inspector Wiebenga's report said the negro police, with Lieut. W. A. Wilson in charge, were "very helpful to this department in keeping down the negro complaints, which we have had on Beale Street before they were put on patrolling this section."

Negro patrolmen were called on to pick up persons wanted by the Homicide Bureau and in "most instances they have been successful in helping us, and also in securing information that we needed to complete" investigation of cases occurring outside the negro patrolmen's territory, the report adds.

The bureau's statistical report shows officers there handled 2157 complaints, clearing 2011 of these. In City Court and the Court of General Sessions the bureau handled 859 cases, obtaining fines in 551 cases.

In 99 cases the person taken into those courts was held for action of the Shelby County Grand Jury. Fines collected through cases handled by the bureau totaled \$16,916.

the report shows.

Last year there were 53 murders in Memphis, greatest for any one year since 1940, when there were 59. Only three of last year's are unsolved, however, while in 1940 there were 12 unsolved. There were eight white murders last year.

### Cab Driver Recalled

Leading the report among the three unsolved murders is that of Thomas Franklin Turner, a driver for the Yellow Cab Company, who was found shot to death in the rear trunk of his cab parked on Galloway Golf Court March 26. Negroes were the other two unsolved cases.

Mr. Turner apparently had been dead for several hours when found. In the report the inspector expresses the belief he was shot elsewhere and stuffed in the trunk. The murderer then drove the cab to Galloway and abandoned it, according to Inspector Wiebenga's belief.

The case was given wide publicity but a detailed investigation has failed to produce the murderer. Members of the Homicide Bureau continue to sift clues in an effort to clear the case.

Routine work of the bureau last year enabled them to uncover evidence leading to the solution of two old murder cases, the report shows. One occurred in 1946 the other in 1945, and convictions were obtained in each case.

### Tried To Solve Gerber Case

The Memphis bureau also took an active part in aiding Mississippi authorities in efforts to solve the murder of Charles Gerber, prominent Memphis businessman, and his negro helper. Their bodies were found in a roadside ditch near Hernando, Miss., on Feb. 26, both shot through the head.

Inspector Wiebenga reported that missing person complaints have become so numerous the job of handling them has reached "the proportion of a 24-hour job for one man." Deputy Inspector Larry Fox, who handles this work, received 431 complaints in 1948, clearing 340 of them. *Wed. 2-18-49*

The report requested two additional men for the bureau, which in addition to Inspector Wiebenga and Inspector Fox, included Deputy Inspector W. W. Wilkinson, W. B. McGill, clerk.

Several days ago, George Becker former deputy state fire marshal was added to the staff of the Homicide Bureau.

## 252 Cities Hire Negro Policemen

Negro policemen are being hired by an increasing number of cities, a report from the International City Managers' Association showed this week. Of 890 cities, with more than 10,000 population, 252 are hiring more than 2,100 policemen.

These policemen, the report showed, have been highly praised for their work in several south-

## Policemen (Tennessee)

ern cities.

Chicago, with 178 Negro officers, ranks fourth. New York leads with 368 and is followed by Philadelphia, 190; Washington, 181; Chicago, Los Angeles, 115; and Detroit, 71. Thirty-seven southern cities of more than 10,000 population now have Negro policemen. *Sat. 1-23-49*

## Commissioner Boyle Lauds Negro Police

"They have done an excellent job so much so until I feel that they've passed any preliminary stage of their training. They have been most effective in their major work of reducing profanity in public places among people of their own race and they have proved themselves to be good officers."

Thus spoke Commissioner Joseph P. Boyle, head of the Memphis Fire and Police Department, and Vice Mayor of the city.

Commissioner Boyle's statement about the relatively new Negro police officers, now numbering about twelve, was obtained during an interview a representative of the Memphis World had during a visit in his home. The Commissioner was in apparent good spirit. He was almost enthusiastic in his comments of the splendid behavior of the Colored police officers.

The Commissioner's report on the race officers was based on accounts he had received of them from Lieutenant W. A. Wilson, who has immediate charge of the detail; Inspector Pete Wiebenga, head of the Homicide Bureau, who stated that their alertness and sense of responsibility had brought about an abatement of crime in the Beale Street area; and from citizens at large of both races who have had opportunity to observe the officers going about their duty with diligence and courage. *Wed. 2-25-49*

During his ten years as Police Commissioner, Mr. Boyle has been successful in bringing national honors to the community through his anti-noise campaign, traffic safety program, clean-up drive, and his relentless efforts against all forms of organized crime and vice. Today there is no organized crime in Memphis, no commercialized prostitution, no organized gambling, no policy racket.

The commissioner doffed his hat of his department, from the rank to departmental heads, for this splendid record. He said that the Colored officers have caught the spirit and true meaning of this city's far-flung reputation "A place of good abode."

## Another Negro Officer Added To The Force

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (SNS) — The thirteenth Negro policeman went on duty Monday of this week as a "rookie" officer without attending the Police Academy which ordinarily is a requirement for all rookie officers.

He is Nelson New, 1390 Grand St., who has been employed for several years by Fred Lucas Cotton Company. Mr. Lucas recommended New for the position as did Mr. Coffey Robertson, another Cotton man and President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. *Sat. 1-16-49*

According to City Commissioner Boyle, New was put to work immediately to fill in for other policemen on their days off and during vacations. He will be required to attend the police school, conducted by Inspector William Raney, at a later date.

He will also be required to stand a civil service examination when the city has completed the examination form for policemen. This examination will be taken by all rookie officers employed since the city adopted its new civil service ordinance.

New will work with an experienced officer until he receives the regular schooling for rookies. He is a graduate of Griggs Business and Practical Art College.

In endorsing New, Mr. Robertson declared that he had known him to be "exceptionally honest, courteous, sober, and intelligent. I am sure he will discharge his duties in a very satisfactory way."

## Negro Policeman Loses Job On Force

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (SNS) —

Mr. Thomas Patterson, one of the seven Negro policemen employed by Commissioner Hyatt more than a year ago, was dismissed from the service on recommendation of Commissioner Hyatt by the Commissioners. *Sat. 1-23-49*

Comm. Hyatt said he was dismissing him for the good of the service. Patterson was under suspension at the time he was finally dismissed. It is said that Patterson failed to appear before the chief as he was ordered to do. *Sat. 1-23-49*

Another Negro will be employed to replace Patterson, Commissioner Hyatt said.



# Norfolk's First Appointed Colored Policemen Move Up To First Class Rank



Thirty Norfolk policemen took the oath as patrolman first class before Director of Public Safety Calvin H. Dalby (right), on Wednesday morning, March 2, in the City Council chamber. Among those receiving the oath, left to right, are:—Henry T. Tucker, William H. Cleaves, C. V. Cooke, and William Louis.

2-12-49





*Cheney, Ill. Defender*  
MRS. IRENE PETER (seated, center) director of policewomen, gives assignments to five of 13 Newark, N. J., policewomen who are being trained by the New York Police. Misses Elaine Pryor and Eleanor Stokes (both at left) and Miss Sally G. Carroll (standing, right) will be the first Newark Negro policewomen since one was signed during Reconstruction Days.

## LOUISVILLE POLICEMAN *Atlanta, Ga. Recorder* ELEVATED TO LIEUTENANT

BY CHESTER HIGGINS  
LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A. Wilson Edwards was promoted to lieutenant of the Louisville Police Department here last week and became perhaps the first officer of such high rank in the entire Southland.

The 41-year-old former sergeant was promoted to the precedent-shattering rank by Safety Director David A. McCandless and a three-man board of police officers.

*Wed. 10-12-49*  
In a simple, off-the-cuff speech following the swearing in ceremonies McCandless said "he is generally respected and has an excellent record.... I am proud to name this officer as lieutenant of the Louisville Police Force."

Edwards' appointment climaxed a long battle here by civic and poli-

tical groups to establish a Negro lieutenant on the force. There are 31 colored police officers here, three sergeants. Named to fill the breach left by Edwards' upgrading was Patrolman Elmer M. Johnson.

Both officers scored highly in competitive exams.

### LIAISON OFFICERS

Edwards' duties will be those of a liaison officer between the Negro police and headquarters and between the police and the public.

The creation of a post for a Negro lieutenant was requested by Mayor Charles P. Farnsley and the Safety Director. The Board of Aldermen approved the position and made monetary allowances for it in the 1950 budget.

Edwards, a big, handsome officer outscored two rival brother sergeants in the competitive exams for

the promotion. He has been a member of the force for 14 years, five of them as sergeant.

Joining the Police Department in 1935, Edwards was promoted to detective two years later and was again promoted to sergeant in 1944.

He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, the state capitol, in 1908, received his formal education in schools here and in Youngstown, Ohio. This education did not extend beyond the second year of high school. He has an excellent police record, has scored above the 90's in previous civil service exams, although his last test was graded only slightly above 80. He is a crack shot with the pistol and holds several marksmanship awards.

Married to the former Miss Rose Ella Millen in 1939, he lives in a comfortable home at 1023 Southwestern Parkway. The Edwards do not have any children.

An ambitious officer, Edwards told a reporter shortly after he was appointed to the force and still walking his beat with a rockie's swagger that he wanted to become a lieutenant some day. Asked how he feels now that his ambition has been realized, he grinned "fine."

"But I want to become a captain now," he added. "And don't think such a high rank will be too hard to attain. You know back when I first became an officer, we did not

even have a colored sergeant."

A studious man, Edwards has long since more than made up for the lack of formal education. He takes correspondence courses and reads everything he can lay hands on — everything, especially, about police work.



LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS

## Top Negro Police Officer Gives Bronx Leaders Pointers

*The Dispatch*  
*Oklahoma, Okla.*  
NEW YORK. — (ANP) —

An audience of 100 shirt-sleeved business men, representing the Bronx Kiwanis club, heard Acting Police Captain Emanuel Kline declare last week that "Every home in America must become a sanctuary for good citizens and not, as in many instances, a breeding place for criminals."

Captain Kline, New York's ranking Negro police officer, spoke to the Kiwanians at their regular luncheon meeting Thursday at the organization's con-course plaza headquarters. Francis X. Coleman, president of the group, and John A. Serocke, assistant vice president of the National Safety Bank and Trust company, were among the prominent Bronx leaders present.

Serocke, who is well known to many Harlem leaders, is also a vice president of the Bronx Ki-

wanis club. *Jan. 7-23-49*  
"If all parents and guardians will faithfully discharge their obligations to their children," Captain Kline said, "we should soon experience a sharp decline in crime. The home is the most important factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime among the youths."

"This is not a problem for the police alone. It is the problem of the home, church, school, and all civic and social organizations and individuals as well. Reformatories do not always reform; penitentiaries seldom produce a penitent. It is for this similar reasons that we of your law enforcement agencies stress crime prevention rather than arrest and punishment for crime."

Captain Kline stated also that Mayor O'Dwyer and Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien are quite fond of children and are keenly interested in their physical and cultural welfare.

Kiwanis club officials indicated that Captain Kline was the first Negro to address the members of their organization and, in the weekly "Bronx Kiwanian," the well known police official's picture was prominently displayed on page one.

Kline, whose present assignment is the detective division of the Borough of Manhattan Youth squad, addressed the Kiwanians at the organization's Con-course Plaza Hotel headquarters.



## Richmond Gets 1st Woman Cop

RICHMOND, Va. Mrs. Ruth Brown Blair has become Richmond's first Negro policewoman.

She is a 1945 graduate of Virginia Union university, a housewife and the mother of a 2½-year-old child. Mrs. Brown formerly was employed by the city of Norfolk as a recreational worker.

## Richmond Ends Old Tradition

Woman Among 11  
Given Police Duty

EIGHT WHITES

Matron to Serve  
in Juvenile Bureau

RICHMOND—Mrs. Ruth Brown Blair, mother of a 30-month-old son, was among the eleven successful candidates who took the police department examination recently and received appointment by Police Chief O. D. Garton, Monday, at police headquarters.

Receiving appointments simultaneously with Mrs. Blair and eight white men were William B. Gist and Ralph B. Tann. All three are graduates of Virginia Union University, it is reported, and each had been recommended by the Richmond Urban League.

Mrs. Blair, first woman of her race to be appointed to the local force, will serve in the juvenile bureau along with seven of the eight white women now in the department, it was said by Chief Garton. Officers Gist and Tann will bring to nine the number of colored men on the force.

May Be Plainclothes Men

Photos of the two newly appointed colored officers were not available immediately, it being indicated that they will be assigned duties making it inadvisable at this time to release photos of them. This would mean obviously that they may do plainclothes work for the present.

Mrs. Blair, who was born in Portsmouth but describes herself as a

native of Norfolk, is the wife of Garnett E. Blair, coach and teacher at Manassas Regional High School. They have been married 5 years and have one son, Garnett E. Jr. 2½.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Brown of Norfolk, her father being the director of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, and she is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hucles, Dr. and Mrs. Henry J. McGuinn and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown, all of Richmond.

Ex-Recreation Worker

Before coming to Richmond, where she lives at 511 Fritz St., the new policewoman was a recreation worker in Norfolk. She also has served as YWCA graduated from Virginia Union camp counselor in Norfolk. She University here in 1945.

Talking for the Afro on Monday evening, Mrs. Blair said that she was interested in police work because "I've always like working and planning with juveniles. I'm sure," she declared, "that the job (as policewoman) will prove very interesting."

Mrs. Blair received her high school training in Norfolk, graduating from Booker Washington School there, attended Norfolk Division of Virginia Union (Now of Virginia State) and received her A.B. degree in sociology and history at Virginia Union.